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23
 24 Attorneys for Plaintiff
 25 AIRWAIR INTERNATIONAL LTD.

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 28
 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
 SAN JOSE DIVISION

AIRWAIR INTERNATIONAL LTD, a United
 Kingdom corporation,

No.: C 12-5060 EJD

Plaintiff,

**JOINT PRELIMINARY PRETRIAL
 CONFERENCE STATEMENT**

29
 vs.
 30
 31 VANS, INC., a Delaware corporation; DOES 1-

Date: November 22, 2013
 Time: 11:00 a.m.
 Place: San Jose Courthouse,

1 100, inclusive,

2 Defendants.

Courtroom 4 - 5th Floor
280 South 1st Street
San Jose, CA 95113

3 Compl. Filed: September 28, 2012
4 Trial Date: None
Disc. Cut-Off: December 31, 2013

5 Hon. Edward J. Davila

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11 REED SMITH LLP
12 A limited liability partnership formed in the State of Delaware
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1 Plaintiff AIRWAIR INTERNATIONAL LTD., a United Kingdom corporation (“AirWair” or
2 “Plaintiff”) and Defendant VANS, INC., a Delaware corporation (“Vans” or “Defendant”) file this
3 Joint Preliminary Pretrial Conference Statement pursuant to this Court’s (1) February 4, 2013, Case
4 Management Order, and (2) Standing Order Re: Preliminary and Final Pretrial Conferences and Trial
5 Preparation in Civil Cases, in advance of the parties’ Preliminary Pretrial Conference, which takes
6 place on November 22, 2013, at 11 a.m.

7 **A. JURISDICTION**

8 AirWair contends that this Court has original subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§
9 1331 and 1338(a) and the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. § 1121), in that this case arises under the
10 trademark laws of the United States. AirWair further contends that jurisdiction also arises for the
11 state law claims herein under 28 U.S.C. Section 1337(a) pursuant to the principles of supplemental
12 jurisdiction. Defendant Vans denies that subject matter jurisdiction exists for any of Plaintiff’s
13 claims, and filed a motion to dismiss to this end, which this Court denied on July 17, 2013. Vans
14 may renew this challenge on a motion for summary judgment. AirWair understands that Vans may
15 file such a motion, but believes that subject matter jurisdiction is proper in this case, consistent with
16 the Court’s previous ruling denying Vans’s motion to dismiss. Vans, however, does not contest
17 either personal jurisdiction or venue before this Court. At this time, all parties have been served and
18 Plaintiff AirWair does not anticipate naming or serving any additional parties unless additional facts
19 learned in discovery reveal additional parties or reasons to add another party (whether currently
20 known or unknown) into the litigation.

21 **B. SUBSTANCE OF THE ACTION**

22 **1. The Parties**

23 Plaintiff AirWair is a wholly-owned subsidiary of R. Griggs Group Ltd. and is engaged in the
24 design, manufacture, marketing and sale of Dr. Martens footwear. AirWair and its parent company,
25 R. Griggs Group Ltd., are companies organized under the laws of England and Wales, with a
26 principal place of business located in the United Kingdom. Defendant Vans is a Delaware
27 corporation with its principal place of business in Cypress, California. Vans markets, distributes and
28 sells footwear and clothing throughout the United States and in other countries

2. Statement of Facts and Factual Issues in Dispute

2 Plaintiff AirWair contends that sometime in 2011 it became aware of shoes being sold under
3 the VANS trademark in Japan that AirWair alleges illegally incorporated protected trade dress of
4 AirWair, which trade dress has been registered in the United States with the United States Patent and
5 Trademark Office (“USPTO”), and which is allegedly confusingly similar to AirWair’s Eclectic line
6 of shoes. The VANS-branded footwear at issue in this case is a line of footwear called the “Gibson,”
7 which includes various shoe and boot models (the “accused shoes”). AirWair contends that the
8 accused shoes were sold through the www.vansjapan.com-website, and that such website is owned
9 by and registered to Defendant Vans in the United States. The accused shoes were also featured in
10 articles by at least two American blogs and publications aimed at American consumers. In January,
11 2012, AirWair discovered that there were 11,000 pairs of the accused shoes remaining in inventory,
12 and that Defendant’s licensee was continuing to sell the accused shoes. AirWair requested that Vans
13 immediately stop selling the accused shoes and to either destroy or return to AirWair the remaining
14 inventory of the accused shoes. AirWair contends that Vans had the right under the license with the
15 licensees to review and approve designs of footwear to be sold by its licensee, which right subjects it
16 to liability for the sales of infringing footwear. AirWair contents that Vans then ratified its
17 licensee’s sales of the infringing footwear by failing to force the licensee to stop selling the footwear
18 upon its indication that it intended to continue to sell the footwear at a discount to “friends and
19 family.” AirWair now understands that the licensee instead simply continued selling the infringing
20 footwear, which AirWair contends Vans either knew or should have known about. AirWair was
21 able to purchase two pairs of the infringing shoes over the Internet from third-party resellers in July,
22 2012 and in July of 2012, and filed the within suit for infringement against Vans. AirWair contends
23 that an appreciable number of the shoes were purchased by American consumers, thereby having a
24 substantial effect on U.S. commerce, and damaging AirWair. AirWair also contends that Vans’s
25 failure to induce the cessation of sales of the accused shoes, over AirWair’s protest, further
26 implicates US commerce.

27 Vans contends that the accused shoes, known as Vans Gibson shoes, were designed and
28 manufactured by Vans' licensee for sale in Asia, and were clearly identified as VANS brand shoes.

1 Vans further contends that the Vans Gibson shoes were lawful and did not infringe any trademark
 2 rights of AirWair in the Asian countries where they were being sold or in the United States. Vans
 3 denies that the sale of the Vans Gibson shoes in retail stores in Asia and over a Japanese website
 4 operated and controlled by Vans' Asia licensee (not Vans' itself) (1) had a substantial effect on
 5 commerce in the United States, (2) caused any likelihood of confusion between the Vans and Dr.
 6 Martens brands, (3) caused any likelihood of dilution of the Dr. Martens brand, or (4) caused any
 7 actual damages to AirWair. Vans also contends it cannot be held liable for the actions of its
 8 licensee.

9 **3. Description of Relief Sought**

10 Plaintiff AirWair seeks damages in an amount to be proven at trial and injunctive relief
 11 prohibiting the sale of products incorporating the trade dress of AirWair worldwide.

12 **C. LEGAL ISSUES**

13 The disputed points of law are as follows:

- 14 a) Whether AirWair has protectable trade dress that can be enforced against Vans;
- 15 b) Whether the Lanham Act may be applied extraterritorially in this case;
- 16 c) Whether the accused shoes infringe AirWair's trade dress (*i.e.*, whether there is a
 likelihood of confusion between AirWair's trade dress and that used on the accused shoes), either
 17 under 15 U.S.C. Section 1125, 15 U.S.C. Section 1114, and/or the common law;
- 18 d) Whether Vans is subject to liability as a result of its right to review and approve its
 licensee's footwear designs;
- 19 e) Whether Vans ratified/authorized its licensee's continued sales of the infringing
 20 footwear after receiving AirWair's cease and desist letter;
- 21 f) Whether Vans is liable as a direct, contributing, or vicarious infringer under the referenced
 22 code sections and common law;
- 23 g) Whether AirWair is entitled to damages for any such infringement and, if so, for what
 24 amount;
- 25 h) Whether AirWair is entitled to injunctive relief for such infringement and, if so, in what
 26 form;

1 i) Whether the accused shoes dilute AirWair's trade dress under 15 U.S.C. Section 1125 or
 2 under California State law (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code Section 14202 and 14247);
 3 j) Whether Vans is liable for dilution of AirWair's trade dress under a direct, contributory, or
 4 vicarious theory under the referenced code sections;
 5 k) Whether AirWair is entitled to damages for any such dilution and, if so, for what amount;
 6 l) Whether AirWair is entitled to injunctive relief for such dilution and, if so, in what form;
 7 m) Whether Vans is liable for unfair business practices under California Bus. & Prof. Code
 8 Section 17200 and/or under the common law;
 9 n) Whether AirWair is entitled to damages for any such unfair business practices and, if so,
 10 for what amount under the referenced code section or common law; and
 11 o) Whether AirWair is entitled to injunctive relief for such unfair business practices and, if
 12 so, in what form under the referenced code section or common law.

13 **D. MOTIONS**

14 Vans filed a motion to dismiss, which this Court denied on July 17, 2013. Vans also
 15 anticipates that it may file a motion for summary judgment on the issues of no likelihood of
 16 confusion, no damages, and/or no subject matter jurisdiction. AirWair understands Vans may file
 17 such a motion, but believes that subject matter jurisdiction is proper in this case, consistent with the
 18 Court's previous ruling on Vans's motion to dismiss. The parties believe there may be discovery
 19 disputes requiring law and motion.

20 **E. DISCOVERY**

21 On January 25, 2013, Defendant Vans propounded one set of Request for Admissions, one
 22 set of Request for Production of Documents, and one set of Interrogatories, which Plaintiff AirWair
 23 responded to on October 15, 2013. Plaintiff AirWair propounded one set of Requests for Production
 24 of Documents and one set of Interrogatories on August 19, 2013, which Defendant Vans responded
 25 to on October 18, 2013. The parties anticipate that they will need additional time to complete
 26 discovery in this matter, due to the delay caused by the parties' awaiting the Court's ruling on Vans
 27 Motion to Dismiss and numerous settlement discussions between the parties. In addition, because
 28 this litigation implicates evidence that may be overseas, necessitating international discovery,

1 additional time will be required to complete discovery. The parties therefore jointly request the
2 Court to extend the current discovery cut-off of December 31, 2013 to May 31, 2013.

3 **F. SETTLEMENT AND ADR**

4 The parties continue to engage in settlement negotiations but have not come to an agreement.
5 The parties are presently scheduled to appear before mediator Peter Harvey on December 13, 2013.

6 **G. BIFURCATION AND SEPARATE TRIAL OF ISSUES**

7 The parties do not believe that bifurcation or a separate trial of issues is necessary in this
8 matter at this time.

9 **H. TRIAL**

10 The parties request a jury trial, which the parties expect will run six to eight court days. The
11 parties anticipate that they will need additional time to complete discovery in this matter, and
12 prepare for trial, as delineated in section I, below, in order to fully and completely prepare for trial.

13 **I. SCHEDULING**

14 The parties propose the following revisions to the Case Management Schedule:

15 (a) Discovery Cut-Off:

16 Current Date: December 31, 2013

17 Proposed Date: May 31, 2014

18 (b) Designation of Opening Experts with Reports

19 Current Date: January 30, 2014

20 Proposed Date: June 30, 2014

21 (b) Designation of Rebuttal Experts with Reports

22 Current Date: February 20, 2014

23 Proposed Date: July 20, 2014

24 (b) Expert Discovery Cut Off

25 Current Date: February 27, 2014

26 Proposed Date: July 27, 2014

27 (b) Deadline(s) for Filing Discovery Motions

28 Current Date: March 3, 2014

1 Proposed Date: August 3, 2014

J. OTHER MATTERS

The parties do not believe there are any additional matters that need to be brought to the Court's attention at this time.

5 DATED: November 8, 2013

REED SMITH LLP

By: /s/ Dominique H. Pietz
Robert N. Phillips
Dominique H. Pietz
Attorneys for Defendant
VANS, INC.

DATED: November 8, 2013

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AIRWAIR INTERNATIONAL

ATTESTATION

I, Dominique H. Pietz, am the ECF User whose identification and password are being used to file this **JOINT PRELIMINARY PRETRIAL CONFERENCE STATEMENT**. In compliance with Civil Local Rule 5-1(i)(3), I hereby attest that all signatories have concurred in this filing.

DATED: November 8, 2013

REED SMITH LLP

By: /s/ Dominique H. Pietz
Dominique H. Pietz
Attorneys for Defendant
VANS, INC.

REED SMITH LLP
A limited liability partnership formed in the State of Delaware